



## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

September 4, 2001

### **S. 423**

### **Fort Clatsop National Memorial Expansion Act of 2001**

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources  
on August 2, 2001*

#### **SUMMARY**

CBO estimates that implementing S. 423 would cost \$9 million over the 2002-2006 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. The bill would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply.

S. 423 would expand the boundaries of the Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon to include 1,375 acres of additional lands and would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire nonfederal lands within that expanded area. With the exception of certain lands owned by corporations that could be acquired by condemnation, the bill specifies that the Secretary could acquire lands only from willing sellers. S. 423 also would direct the Secretary to study an area known as Station Camp near McGowan, Washington, for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

S. 423 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

By authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain timberlands owned by corporations through condemnation, S. 423 would impose a private-sector mandate as defined by UMRA. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to take the land by condemnation so that it can be included in the Fort Clatsop National Memorial. CBO estimates that the direct cost of this private-sector mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established by UMRA (\$113 million in 2001, adjusted annually for inflation).

## ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 423 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 300 (natural resources and environment).

	By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>						
Estimated Authorization Level	0	6	3	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	0	6	3	0	0	0

## BASIS OF ESTIMATE

Based on information from the National Park Service (NPS), CBO expects that expanding the memorial as specified in the bill would not significantly increase the agency's costs to manage the memorial, but would result in increased costs for land acquisition and development. Assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that the agency would spend \$6 million in 2002 and \$2 million in 2003 to acquire nonfederal lands within the expanded memorial. We also estimate that the agency would spend \$1 million in 2003 to construct trailhead facilities, parking lots, and other necessary infrastructure. Finally, based on information from the NPS, we estimate that the agency would spend less than \$300,000 during fiscal year 2002 to study the area known as Station Camp near McGowan, Washington, for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

**PAY-AS-YOU-GO CONSIDERATIONS:** None.

## ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

S. 423 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA and would have no significant impact on the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

## **ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

By authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain timberlands owned by corporations through condemnation, S. 423 would impose a private-sector mandate as defined by UMRA. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to take the land by condemnation so that it can be included in the Fort Clatsop National Memorial administered by the NPS. Although current owners of the land would be willing to sell the land to the NPS for inclusion in the park, they do not have clear title. For this reason, it is necessary that the NPS acquire the land through condemnation. The cost of this mandate would be the fair market value of the land and expenses incurred by the private sector in transferring the property to the federal government. In accordance with federal law, the NPS would compensate the current owners for the fair market value of the land through a judicial condemnation proceeding. According to the NPS, the timberlands have been appraised at roughly \$6 million. Thus, CBO estimates that the direct cost of this private-sector mandate would fall well below the annual threshold established by UMRA (\$113 million in 2001, adjusted annually for inflation).

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